John McDowell


# Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N° 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1628.] PHILADELPHIA: MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 27, 1797. [VOLUME XII.


## SALES BY AUCTION.

*Stated Sales*
*For DRY GOODS.*

*Monday* { Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, south Front-ſtreet; Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-ſtreet.
*Tueſday* { Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 ſouth Front-ſtreet. Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-ſtreet.
*Wedneſday* { Afternoon—Peter Benſon, No. 74 ſouth Third-ſtreet.
*Thurſday* { Forenoon—Edward Fox. Afternoon—John Connelly.
*Friday* { Forenoon—William Shannon. Afternoon—John Connelly.
*Saturday* Afternoon—Peter Benſon.

## Real Eſtate for Sale,

A PLANTATION, in a healthy and good ſituation on Cheſter Creek, in Middleton Townſhip, Delaware County, containing 119½ acres, upwards of 50 acres of which are wood land, well timbered; the remainder plough land and watered meadow—of the latter, many more acres can be made at a ſmall expence. There are on ſaid premiſes, a good orchard of beſt graſted fruit, a houſe, with a ſpring near the door, a frame barn, with ſtabling under, and a log tenement on one part of ſaid place.——Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes by applying to WM. PENNELL, on ſaid farm, and know the terms by applying to JONATHAN PENNELL, in the Borough of Cheſter.

november 21. 3t eod

## *REMOVAL.*

### Maurice Moynihan,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed his Store of China, Glaſs, Queens Ware, and Dry Goods, from No. 81 North Second, to No. 71 North Seventh Street, north eaſt corner of Cherry Alley, where he ſolicits the favor of his former cuſtomers.

N. B. Crates put up with care at the ſhorteſt notice.

november 2. dtf

## FOR SALE,

By BENJAMIN CLARK,

No. 55, the corner of Cheſnut and Front ſtreets,

A large quantity of Clocks and Watches. *Alſo*, a general aſſortment of Tools, Files and Materials, conſiſting of Clock Movements, eight day and thirty hour braſs pinions and ſorge work; Bells, clock and watch Dials, Springs, Hands, Glaſſes, Pumice Stone, Emery, Rotten Stone, Cat Gut; bench, ſtand and tail Vices; Turns, Pliers, Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. &c.

*** Apprentices Wanted.

november 3. f&tutf

## For Sale by the Subſcriber,

White Plattillas
Brown Hollands
White Sheetings
Dowlaſſes
Sileſia bordered Handkerchiefs
Striped Siamouſes
Black Ribbons, No. 3 and 4
Glaſs Tumblers, and Looking Glaſſes, in in caſes, &c. &c.

*George Pennock.*

*november* 6. eod3w

## *FOR SALE,*

### A Team of five excellent Horſes,

with a Waggon and Gears. The Horſes are all young, ſtrong, true to the draught, and capable of hauling as great a weight as moſt in the country. The Waggon and Gears are ſtrong and in good order. Apply to ROBERT GREEN, Weſt Town, Cheſter county, oct20

*Thomas Fiſher,*

No. 142, S. Second Street, Philadelphia

11 mo. 2, eod3w.

## Samuel & Miers Fiſher,

ARE NOW OPENING,

At their Warehouſe, No. 27, Dock Street, a freſh aſſortment of Woolen and other goods, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, received by the late arrivals from England.

*They have alſo for Sale,*

Liſbon, Teneriffe, Sherry, and Port Wines, } In pipes, hhds. and quarter caſks.
Aſſorted queen's ware in crates, &c.

10th mo. 23d. d1w3taw3w.

## This Day Publiſhed,

And to be ſold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreets,

*Price 3-8ths of a Dollar,*

*Obſervations on certain Documents*

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The Hiſtory of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION againſt

*ALEXANDER HAMILTON,*

Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

*WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.*

This publication preſents a conciſe ſtatement of the baſe means practiſed by the Jacobins of the United States to aſperſe the characters of thoſe perſons who are conſidered as hoſtile to their diſorganizing ſchemes. It alſo contains the correſpondence between Mr. Hamilton and Meſſrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the ſubject of the documents aforeſaid, and a ſeries of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the poſſibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the reſult of a daring conſpiracy on the part of the latter and his aſſociates to extort money.

☞ A diſcount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholeſale purchaſers, for CASH. Orders to be addreſſed to Mr. YOUNG.

*Auguſt* 25.

## DANCING.

*MR. & MRS. BYRNE,*

Of the New Theatre,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, that Mr. BYRNE'S Academy will commence on the 1ſt, and Mrs. BYRNE'S on the 2d of December next.

november 20.

## *Wanted, to Hire,*

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.

Oct. 17. eotf

## For Amſterdam,

*The Ship*

*FARMER,*

JOHN M'COLLOM, Maſter; WILL ſail in a few days, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or paſſage, apply to the maſter on board, at Walnut-ſtreet wharf, or to

JOHN SAVAGE.

Who is Landing, out of the ſaid Ship, from Bourdeaux, and For Sale,

### Claret in hhds.

White Wine in quarter caſks
Claret in caſes, of a ſuperior quality
Fontiniac, Sauterne, Lunille, } Wines in caſes
Prunes in boxes

november 24. §

## For Liverpool,

*The copper bottomed Ship*

Hamburg Packet,

Captain SILAS SWAIN.

A Large proportion of her cargo being ready to go on board, is expected to ſail on or about Sunday, the 3d of December.

For Freight or Paſſage, apply to the Captain on board, at Walnut-ſtreet Wharf, or to

PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

november 22. §

## FOR LONDON,

THE SHIP

WILLIAM PENN,

JAMES JOSIAH, Maſter.

THE ſhip is now taking on board her cargo, and will ſail in all next week. For freight or paſſage apply to the captain, or to

*Jeſſe & Robert Waln.*

*nov* 21. §

## For Liverpool,

*The Ship*

CLOTHIER,

Nathaniel D. Gardner, *maſter*,

WILL ſail about the 15th inſt. For freight or paſſage apply to the Captain, at Vanuxem's wharf, or to

JAMES OLDDEN,

nov. 3. dtf No. 41, N. Front-ſtreet.

## FOR LONDONDERRY,

THE BRIGANTINE

*SUKEY,*

WILLIAM WHITTEN, Maſter.

A ſtrong good veſſel, about two hundred tons, to ſail with all convenient ſpeed, a great part of her cargo engaged—now lying at Willing and Francis's wharf. For freight or paſſage, apply to the captain, or

JOHN SKYRIN,

*Landenberger's wharf.*

### Who wants to Charter.

A VESSEL of about three hundred tons.

*nov* 18. §

## For Savannah, in Georgia,

THE SHIP

*Sally Butler,*

Captain CHISHOLM,

A new veſſel, with excellent accommodations for paſſengers—Sails on the 10th of December. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ROSS & SIMSON.

*Who have to diſpoſe of,*

A ſmall invoice of GLAUBER SALTS INDIGO, and a parcel of HOLLY WOOD.

*november* 18. §

## For Hamburgh.

The Brig MARY,

PETER YORK, maſter,

Lying at Ruſſel's wharf, near Pine ſtreet, is now ready to take in a Cargo, and will ſail in ten days.

For Freight, or Paſſage, apply to

GURNEY & SMITH.

November 16. dtf

## For Sale or Charter,

*The Snow*

GOOD HOPE,

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

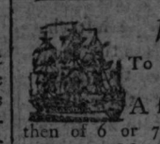
*Pragers & Co.*

No. 151, South Second-ſtreet.

Who have for ſale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madeira, Liſbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf.

## *Wanted to Charter,*



To one port in Hiſpaniola and back again,

A faſt ſailing Veſſel, of the burthen of 6 or 700 barrels. For terms, apply to BENJAMIN MORGAN, No. 170, South Front ſtreet, or to *ROBERT ANDREWS,*

No. 86, South Wharves.

*november* 10. §

## For Charter,

THE SHIP

*John Bulkley,*

Samuel Volans, *Maſter.*

THIS veſſel is built of live oak and cedar, of about 300 barrels burthen, and ready to receive on board a cargo.

*Jeſſe & Robert Waln.*

Oct. 31. §

## For Sale or Charter,

The faſt ſailing brig

TWO BROTHERS,

Lying at Gurling's wharf, an excellent ſingle deck'd veſſel, burthen about 1600 barrels—not twelve months old, and in compleat order. For terms apply to the maſter on board, or to

*Joſeph Anthony & Co.*

nov. d1w.

## PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

*HAVE FOR SALE,*

At their Stores on Walnut ſtreet Wharf,

Havannah Sugars, white and brown
25 hhds. Jamaica do.
3000 pieces of broad Nankeens
Imperial Tea, in quarters and eighths of cheſts
Quickſilver in tubs
Madeira Wine in pipes and hogſheads
Teneriffe Wine in pipes
Old red Port Wine in hogſheads
Sail Canvaſs, aſſorted, No. 1 to 8
8 caſes of Manchester Goods, conſiſting of Dimities, Muſlinets, Ginghams, Thickſetts, Corduroys, &c.
200 crates Queens' Ware, aſſorted
Nails, aſſorted
Black quart Bottles
Yellow Ocre in caſks
A quantity of writing Slates, ſlate Ink Stands, &c.
100 quarter caſks Gun Powder

*They have alſo for SALE or CHARTER,*

*The Ship*

*HAMBURG PACKET,*

Burthen 320 tons, coppered to the bends, and completely fitted.

*The ſhip MOLLY*, burthen 340 tons, a good veſſel, and completely fitted.

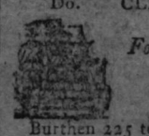
*The brig AMAZON*, burthen 1300 barrels, may be ready for ſea in a few days.

The whole of the above veſſels to be ſeen at Walnut ſtreet Wharf. § *nov.* 1c.

## RUNDLE & LEECH,

Have juſt received, and have for Sale, at No. 9, Walnut-ſtreet,

Liverpool and St. Ubes SALT
Do. beſt houſe COALS
Queens' WARE in caſes, aſſorted
Bourdeaux BRANDY of an excellent quality
Do. CLARET in caſes, do.



THEY HAVE ALSO

*For SALE or CHARTER,*

THE SHIP

PEGGY,

Burthen 225 tons, in excellent condition, and may be ſent to ſea with little expence or delay.

*LIKEWISE,*

THE BRIG

WILLIAM,

Burthen 201 tons,

*november* 16. §

## Port and Madeira Wine,

Now Landing,

By ſhip Edward, from Madeira, and Betſey and Peggy, from Oporto, in Pipes and Hogſheads,

*For ſale by*

PETER BLIGHT.

WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,

*The Ship*

*AMITY,*

Four thouſand barrels burthen, in excellent order—ready to take in a cargo—about three years old.

LIKEWISE,

The Schooner INDUSTRY,

Burthen 800 barrels, ready alſo to receive a cargo—and a quantity of

Jamaica Rum and Sugars,

Juſt landed from the above veſſels at South ſtreet wharf. co1m. Nov. 1.

## James & Richard Smith,

TAKE the liberty of informing their friends and the public, that they have removed their ſtore to No. 54, *South Front-ſtreet*, next door to Edward Fox's Auction Room, where they have at this time for ſale, a large and general aſſortment of

*European & Eaſt India Goods,*

Many of which are juſt imported in the Clothier, William Penn, &c. &c.

Oct. 27. §

## Samuel Pleaſants & Sons,

*No. 74, South Second-ſtreet,*

HAVE received a ſupply of Seaſonable GOODS, which they are now opening for ſale, on reaſonable terms. Oct 27—4w

## ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Baftas, Coſſas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 caſks RICE, and
A parcel of ſhip building RED CEDAR.

Oct. 27. §

## Landing this day,

From on board the ſchooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Maſter,

80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,

FOR SALE BY

*George Latimer & Son.*

*november* 9. §

400,000 *weight of choice St. Domingo COFFEE,*

FOR SALE BY

JAMES YARD.

november 22. d1ct

## All Perſons who are indebted to

the eſtate of WILLIAM HEYSHAM, ſen. of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, will pleaſe to preſent them, properly atteſted, to the ſubſcribers.

*William Heyſham,*
*Robert Heyſham.*
*Francis Bowes Sayre,* } Executors.

*november* 6. 2aw4w

## *Muſical Inſtrument Manufactory,*

167, Arch-ſtreet.

TO THE LOVERS OF HARMONY.

*HARPER,*

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has now ready for ſale, a few of his new invented, and much admired ſide board Piano Fortes, with Pedals, patent ſwell, ſonopahant and French harp ſtop, which for ſenſibility of touch, brilliancy of tone, ſimplicity and durability of conſtruction, the ſuperiority of which he flatters himſelf, a ſingle trial will convince the unprejudiced judge—As they are manufactured under his immediate inſpection, of the very beſt ſeaſoned materials, he can ſell on reaſonable terms for CASH. Inſtruments repaired, tuned, &c.

N. B. Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange for new.

*november* 18. 2aw2mo.

## *SALT & WINE,*

AT AUCTION.

For ſale at 11 o'clock, on Saturday morning next, on Morton's wharf, for approved indorſed notes at 60 days, about 3,500 buſhells Cadiz Salt, from on board the Polacre St. Domingo, in lots of 200 buſhels; alſo, 24 caſks of good Sherry Wine.

*Footman & Co. Auctioneers.*

nov 23

## *Sale of an elegant Country Seat*

AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY evening next, the 29th inſt. at the Merchants' Coffee-houſe,

*WILL BE SOLD,*

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two ſtory brick Houſe and Kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. ſituate on the Iriſh tract lane, in the townſhip of Moyamenſing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette, or at the Auction Room of the ſubſcriber.

The improvements upon this place, for taſte and elegance, ſtand unrivalled.

*John Connelly, Auct'r.*

november 23. dts

## SALES POSTPONED,

*On account of the Weather.*

On Friday the 24th inſt. preciſely at 9 o'clock in the morning, will be ſold at C. Emlen's Lumber Yard in the Northern Liberties, near the Hay ſcales, all the perſonal property there remaining, belonging to the eſtate of Caleb Emlen, deceaſed—conſiſting of a large quantity of lumber, &c.

FOOTMAN & Co. Auctioneers.

nov 22

## NOTICE.

*To holders of JAMES GREENLEAF's and EDWARD FOX's Engagements*

IN conſequence of many having been prevented, from late unavoidable circumſtances from obtaining their Certificates, agreeable to former notice. The Truſtees now inform them, they are ready to iſſue the ſame to thoſe who may apply within ſixty days, at No. 8 Cheſnut Street, and thoſe who do not, will be conſidered as relinquiſhing their claim on the Aggregate Fund provided for their payment.

HENRY PRATT,
THOMAS W. FRANCI,
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
JOHN ASHLEY,
JACOB BAKER.

*november*, 23. tuth&ſtm.

## NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, are informed that according to the ſtatute of Incorporation a general Election for twenty five Directors will be held at the Bank of the United States in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the firſt day of January next at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

And purſuant to the Eleventh ſection of the Bye Laws the Stockholders of the ſaid Bank are hereby notified to aſſemble in general Meeting at the ſame place on Tueſday the ſecond day of January next at five o'clock in the Evening.

By order of the Board of directors,

G. SIMPSON, Caſhier.

*Second fundamental Article.*

Not more than three fourths of the Directors in office, excluſive of the Preſident, ſhall be eligible for the next ſucceeding year, but the Director who ſhall be Preſident at the time of an Election may always be re-elected.

Philadelphia, nov. 18. 1797. ſtE

## *TO LET*

At a reaſonable RENT,

*And may be entered on immediately,*

A three-ſtory brick Houſe, (elegant and almoſt new) containing two parlours, a drawing room, three good chambers, &c. ſituated on Front, near Pine ſtreet.

Apply no. 120, South Front ſtreet.

november 22. 3t

*FOR SALE*—by the SUBSCRIBERS,

An elegant aſſortment of Madraſs HANDKERCHIEFS, by the bale.

WILLINGS & FRANCIS,

nov. 21. § Penn-ſtreet.

## Yellow Fever and Peſtilential Diſeaſes.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, in one vol. octavo.

By WILLIAM YOUNG, *Bookſeller*,

No. 52, Second ſtreet, the corner of Cheſnut ſtreet,

*(Price, in boards 87 1-2 Cents)*

Neatly printed on fine American wove medium Paper,

*A VIEW*

Of the Science of LIFE;

On the principles eſtabliſhed in the elements of Medicine, of the late celebrated

JOHN BROWN, M. D.

With an attempt to correct ſome important errors of that work, and caſes in illuſtration, chiefly ſelected from the records of their practice, at the General Hoſpital at Calcutta,

*By WILLIAM YATES & CHAS. MACLEAN.*

To which is ſubjoined, a Treatiſe on the action of Mercury upon living bodies, and its application for the cure of diſeaſes of indirect debility And a diſſertation on the ſources of Epidemic and Peſtilential diſeaſes; in which is attempted to prove by a numerous induction of facts, that they never ariſe from contagion, but are always produced by certain ſtates, or certain viciſſitudes of the atmoſphere, by CHARLES MACLEAN, of Calcutta.

nov. 21. §12t

## *To Gentlemen who intend ſpending the Winter in the City.*

*ROOMS to LET,*

WITH or without Board—at No. 114, corner of Sixth and Race Streets. The ſituation agreeable—and vicinity has been free from the late contagion. Oct. 27—d6f

*To be Sold,*

## *A Valuable Plantation,*

OF upwards of One Hundred Acres of Land, well watered, in a healthy ſituation, about ſeven miles from this City; the buildings may be made to accommodate a large family, at a moderate expenſe, and poſſeſſion had in a few weeks. Part of the purchaſe-money being paid, a reaſonable credit will be allowed for the remainder.

Enquire of the Printer.

november 3 mwſtf

## BEEF.

Prime Beef, fit for India voyages, for ſale by

WILLIAM SHEAFF,

No. 168, High-ſtreet.

Alſo, about fifteen hundred weight of Bees-Wax.

Nov. 25, 1797. dtf.

## THOMAS RANDALL,

PRESENTS his reſpects to his Friends, and the [illegible] general, informs them that he has opened an Office, at his houſe, No. 88, Spruce ſtreet, for the purpoſe of tranſacting buſineſs in the line of Commiſſion and Agency, collecting rents and outſtanding claims in any part of the United States.—He flatters himſelf, that from his long reſidence in this country and a general knowledge of it, his ſervices will be found worthy the notice of thoſe who may pleaſe to confide to him the management of any of their concerns.

N. B. Security given where required.

11th mo 24 3tawtf

## ☞ St. Andrews' Society.

THE Members of St. Andrews' Society, will pleaſe to take notice, that as their Anniverſary happens this year on a Faſt Day, to be obſerved by an order of the Synod of Philadelphia, to which community many of the members belong; it is therefore judged proper to defer the Celebration thereof, until Friday, the firſt of December, at O'Ellers' Hotel.

The members are requeſted to apply for tickets of admiſſion to any of the aſſiſtants, viz. Meſſrs. Thomas Leiper, Gavin Hamilton, jun. James Henderſon, Robert Henderſon, William H. Tod, Eſq. or Dr. Andrew Spence.

The officers are deſired to attend at one o'clock; dinner to be on the table at three.

By order of the Board,

RICHARD LAKE, Secretary.

november 24. dt1D

## NOW LANDING,

At South-ſtreet Wharf,

*The Cargo of the Ship Concord,*

Captain Thompſon, from Batavia.

About 300 tons firſt quality Java Coffee (the whole having been ſelected)
80 tons Java Sugar, in caniſters and bags
10 legures of old Arrack
Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves

*FOR SALE BY*

PETER BLIGHT.

*Who alſo offers For Sale,*

Juſt landed from ſhip Amity, from Jamaica,

200 hhds. Jamaica Sugar, and
170 do. do. Rum.

november 23. d6w

*FOR SALE, BY*

## Joſeph Anthony & Co.

No. 5, Cheſnut Street,

A cargo of choice Bourdeaux Brandy, 1ſt and 2d proof, juſt landed
250 bales of Bourbon cotton of a ſuperior quality
9 do. Surat, do do
A quantity of heavy black pepper in bales
Bourbon Indigo of the firſt quality
High proof Jamaica ſpirits
Old London particular Madeira wine, do. market do } In pipes & qr. caſks.
New England rum in hogſheads
Gennine Holland Gin in pipes
Claret in caſes
Spermaceti candles and ſtrain'd oil
Prime Boſton beef
Choice Halifax Salmon in barrels and half barrels
Do. Herring in do do
Beſt Boſton Mackarel in barrels of the fall fare.
New-England tow Linen
A few tons of Ruſſia cordage
Ruſſia feather beds
Clover and Timothy ſeed in caſks
Long whale-bone
No. 1, 2, and 3, Boſton ſail duck
A few cheſts firſt quality Hyſon tea
Carolina rice in whole and half tierces and
An invoice of Dutch hollow glaſs ware.

November 8. d2w.

## FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-ſtreet,

*The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,*

John Green, commander, from Bengal,

*Conſiſting of*

Baftas, of various qualities & prices

| | |
|---|---|
| Coſſaes | Punjum Cloths |
| Sanahs | Guzzy do. |
| Humhums | Charconna Dored |
| Blue Cloth | Tanjibs |
| Chintz and Calicoes | Mulmuls |
| Mamoodys | Checks |
| Maharagonges | Patna Hhkfs. |
| Ginghams | Mulmul do. |
| Guzzenas | Bandannoes |
| Gurrahs | Siſſerſoy |
| Pinlaſcoes | Choppa Romals |
| Salgatchys | Sooty do. |
| Gillie Romals | Perſians of various colours |
| Mock Pulicats | |

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.

*Willings & Francis.*

*The Piece Goods*

Of the Ganges are now open and expoſed to ſale at that commodious ſtore the north weſt corner of Market and Fourth ſtreet. nov. 10.

## LANDING,

From on board the ſhip Cleopatra, Samuel Newell, commander, from London,

60 tons of the beſt clean Ruſſia HEMP

60 caſks of bottled BROWN STOUT.

For Sale by the ſubſcribers, No. 21, Penn-ſtreet.

*Willings & Francis.*

Oct. 31. d

## Juſt arrived,

From Port-au-Prince, and for Sale by the ſubſcribers, No. 21, Penn-ſtreet,

642 hogſheads, 82 tierces 523 barrels 646 bags } Prime Coffee

*Willings & Francis.*

Oct. 28. §

## For Sale by the Subſcribers,

*Prime Rice in whole and half tierces*
*Bourdeaux Brandy*
*Teneriffe Wine*
*Moloſſes*
*Georgia and Carolina Indigo*
*Ravens Duck and one hogſhead of paint bruſhes.*

*N. & J. Frazer.*

*No. 95, South Front Street.*

Nov. 7. d1m.

# The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 27.


[The following very interesting and authentic narrative affords a striking example of what may be done in the Mediterranean, by a small naval force, under a spirited, active and intelligent commander.]

Copy of a letter from STEEN BILLE, Esq. commander of his Danish Majesty's frigate the Naiade, to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty at Copenhagen.

*On board his Majesty's ship the Naiade, cruising off Tripolis, May [illegible]*

I have the honor to acquaint your lordships that Capt. Fisker of his majesty's brig Sarpen, with a hired armed Zebeck, joined me on the afternoon of the 14th instant, and having communicated to me the information which he had collected respecting the Tripolitan forces, we parted company with the Thetis, he standing on to the northward, and I with the ships under my command to the southward, with a fair wind for Tripolis. The following day, at 2 P. M. got sight of Tripolis, having a fresh breeze right on shore. I made a signal for my two small vessels to keep in the wake of the Naiade, and in this order I sailed in to reconnoitre the harbour.

After having very distinctly counted all the ships (as per enclosed list) we hauled our wind. The forts fired at us without effect, though we were so close in that we could distinguish the particular place in the Fort, where the *Bashaw* resides, as Mr. LUKNER, the Danish consul, told us. On the 16th, we had a light breeze from the shore; standing in towards the town, we saw several ships getting under way and making sail out of the harbour: it falling calm, they soon came to anchor. Towards noon, we got a fresh easterly breeze, with which we could stand in towards the land, or off again at pleasure. I made a signal for my small vessels not to attend to my manœuvres, and immediately stood in for the enemy, partly with a view to reconnoitre, and also with the hope of finding an opportunity to give them a broadside. But after I had got into nine and a half fathoms of water, my pilot refused to carry me further. After taking a full survey of the ships, I stood off towards the brig and Zebeck, with a press of sail; and finding on board the latter a clever fellow, who undertook to pilot me in—knowing also the qualities of my frigate, I did not hesitate a single moment, but stood in and passed to windward of some breakers which lie in the entrance of the harbor. Here I received the fire of the six ships which was really heavier than I had reason to expect. I tacked when I had got abreast of them, gave them my broadside, and stood out again, making at the same time the best use of my stern chases. We observed an immense crowd of people on board of all the vessels. I had no sooner got clear of the breakers, than I observed the whole squadron get up their anchors and follow me. I laid to and waited for them with tranquillity. They very soon got out all six, and immediately attacked me with great impetuosity. In the mean time my two small vessels had bore down to me, which embarrassed me very much, particularly the Zebeck, and had well nigh been the cause of great chagrin to me; but, in their place I should certainly have done the same.

The action commenced at half an hour past five o'clock, P. M. and continued with great fury till half past seven, when, of a sudden, they all bore down upon me, with horrid screeches. I filled my sails to shoot ahead, and immediately backed again, in order to keep close to the enemy. While thus engaged, I saw a ship with a flag from her foretopmasthead, and which sailed remarkably well, give chase to the brig and Zebeck to leeward of me. This obliged me to bear away in order to throw myself between the ship and the brig. Whether owing to the fire from the brig's two six-pound stern-chases, (which I have reason to believe) or my coming up with the frigate, the enemy gave up the pursuit, and hauled his wind; but instead of making sail, he backed his maintopsail. We passed so close under his stern, as to throw some 3lb grenades from the tops into him, giving him at the same time our whole broadside, and we could hear its taking proper effect on him. By this time it had grown so dark that we could no longer observe his manœuvres. His stern was very much shattered;—his mizen yard came down, and the brig had shot away his jibboom previous to our coming up. The other vessels we had just before engaged, had already hauled their wind and stood in for the shore. The darkness of the night rendered it prudent for me to remain with my small vessels and protect them. Had I been alone, I should have been better pleased, because I should certainly have done more.

I have lost in this action, only one man, viz. *Frederick Thygeson*, gunner; who got a musket ball through his body, and died whilst the surgeon was tying up his wound—he was an able man in his line. I think, however, I may esteem myself fortunate in not losing more men, because when we passed under the stern of the Tripolitan ship, she suspended the fire of her great guns, in order to pour in upon us a fire of musketry, so tremendous that it is difficult to form an idea of it, a severe storm of hail is the only thing I can compare it to. The Naiade's hull, decks, masts, and most of her sails, bear sufficient marks of it. The enemy's guns through the whole course of the action, were well-pointed, but too high, so that only our sails and rigging have suffered. Every sail we had bent, has been torn to pieces.

I beg leave to express to your lordships the pleasure I have felt in seeing every officer I have the honor to command, perform his duty with the greatest zeal and alacrity. The good example set them by their officers was most gallantly seconded by every man on board. I therefore flatter myself that nothing has been neglected which could promote his majesty's service, or render the Danish flag respected.

I feel it my duty to recommend to your lordships, in the strongest manner, Captain HOLEK, commander of his majesty's brig, the *Sarpen*. He manœuvred his ship in an extremely skilful manner, and kept up with his stern chases a constant and unremitting fire, to the great credit of those who managed them. He really defended his brig like a brave man. Your lordships will find by his letter that he had one man wounded only.

Lieut. MUNK, commander of the Zebeck, manœuvred also very well: he obeyed my orders and signals with great exactness, and made the best fire he could, mostly of musketry.

(Signed) STEEN BILLE.

Note of amunition expended on board his majesty's ship the Naiade in the action of the 16th instant.

| | |
|---|---|
| Twelve pound shot | 346 |
| Four pound do. | 116 |
| Eighteen pound caronades | 24 |

Extract of a letter from capt. BILLE, commander of his majesty's frigate the *Naiade*, to commodore VRIERULFF, commissioner of his majesty's dock-yard at Copenhagen.

*On board his majesty's frigate the Naiade, in the habor of Malta, June 6, 1797.*

SIR,

Since my letter giving you an account of the engagement of the 16th ult. affairs have very much changed. On the 17th I presented myself before Tripolis having sent the brig and Zebeck to Malta. I saw all the ships which we had engaged hauled close in under the guns of the Fort, and hard at work to repair their damages. I repeated this visit every day until the 22d, when a boat came out to me, carrying English colours. It proved to be the English consul, who had been prevailed on by the Bashaw to come on board the Naiade, to know if I would enter into a negociation for peace. I sent an officer on shore immediately, accompanied by Mr. LUKNER, our consul, to hear his proposals. The preliminaries were agreed upon a few days afterwards, and on the 26th, I came to anchor at Tripolis, and was immediately saluted with 21 guns.

The following day, I had a public audience of the Bashaw, who treated me with the greatest distinction, and delivered me 21 of our countrymen, who had been made prisoners and slaves on the breaking out of hostilities. They had been on board the Tripolitan ships in the action; but none of them got hurt.

On the 31st, I had my audience of leave, when the Bashaw presented me with a sabre richly set with gold, accompanied by some very flattering compliments.

I had the satisfaction to find that the Danish nation is held in the highest respect by the Tripolitans. Their ships had been handled very roughly in the engagement with us: a Polacre of 28 guns (which fought to desperation) had 8 shot between wind and water, and lost 100 men killed. The first admiral, a Renegado, who in the action did not choose to lay along side the Naiade, but kept on our quarter, had been surprised at the fire he received from us, having no idea of the construction of my frigate.*

The grenades which we threw on board the Polacre, did great execution, and the Tripolitans were so unacquainted with them, that some of their officers came afterwards on board to me, to know what kind of things they were.

My carpenters have assisted in repairing the Bashaw's ships. I subjoin an exact list of the ships which we engaged.

(Signed) BILLE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The Naiade carries | | 40 guns |
| Viz. Twelve-pounders | 28 | |
| Four-pounders | 8 | |
| Caronades, eighteen-pounders | 4 | |
| Total | 40 | |
| Complement 230 men. | | |
| The Sarpen, brig, carries | | 18 guns |
| Viz. Caronades, eighteen-pounders | 16 | |
| Guns, Six-pounders | 2 | |
| Total | 18 | |
| Complement 84 men. | | |
| The hired Zebeck carries guns | | |
| Three-pounders | 6 | |
| Total | 64 | |
| Complement of the Zebeck, 54 men. | | |

Exact list of the Tripolitan forces in the action of the 16 May, as since ascertained.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| One ship carrying | 12 pounders 20 | |
| | 8 pounders 8 | |
| | | 28 guns |
| One do. | 12 pounders 20 | |
| | 6 pounders 8 | |
| | | 28 |
| A Polacre | 12 pounders 18 | |
| | 6 pounders 10 | |
| | | 28 |
| A prize ship | 18 pounders 4 | |
| | 12 pounders 14 | |
| | | 18 |
| A Zebeck | 6 pounders | 12 |
| A Gun Boat | 6 pounders | 6 |
| Total | | 120 guns |

* *The* Naiade *was built by the ingenious captain Hoblenberg, on an entirely new construction; which enables her to bring 7 or 8 guns to bear on any ship that engages her, tho' placing itself under her stern.*

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According to private letters from France the suspicion of having poisoned General Hoche has fallen on Scherer, the War Minister, with whom Hoche has lately had a quarrel. In the letter written by the latter he charges Scherer with having surrounded him with spies; and it is known that the agents of the war minister are in general men whose characters will not exempt them from the suspicion of having effected the death of his enemy unfairly.

The death of such a man as Hoche is an event that must give satisfaction to every friend of humanity. To him is to be imputed all the dreadful butchery that took place in La Vendee, where every possible trespass against justice and feeling were perpetrated without remorse. It is only to be regretted that such a wretch should not have ended his life upon a public scaffold, that his death might have operated as some kind of warning to his fellow murderers. [*London Paper.*]

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

*MILAN, September 9.*

*A law has lately been published here against the enemies of order. The substance is as follows:*

*Every plot, tending to excite civil war, or impede the exercise of the lawful authorities, shall be punished with death.*

*The same punishment shall be inflicted upon all those, who, to aid these plots, shall raise levies, or furnish arms or ammunition; and likewise those who shall attack or resist the public force employed to subdue such disorders, or shall hold correspondence with the authors of such plots.*

*When the armed force shall be ordered to disperse any seditious assemblies, all those who refuse to obey, and are taken in the act of resistance shall also be punished with death.*

*Also those who shall spread seditious writings or shall hold discourse directly tending to excite disobedience to the government, or constituted authorities, or in any manner disturb the public tranquillity, shall be punished by an imprisonment not exceeding the term of two years.*

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*As the members of the Cisalpine Directory had no opportunity, before their election, to acquire a minute knowledge of all the forms and details of government affairs, general Buonaparte before he left this for Udine, recommended them, as an assistant, the citizen Briche, Consul General of the French Republic, who was in 1791 a member of the national assembly of France. General Buonaparte gave the following instructions to the chief Commissary of war:*

*I. "As the Cisalpine Republic pays into the treasury of the French army, one million of livres per month, every portion of her territory ought in future to be exempted from requisitions.*

*II. "By the territory of that Republic is at present to be understood: all the country situated between the rivers Tessino and Oglio, and the provinces of Modena, Bologna and Ferrara.*

*III. "As long as the Cisalpine troops remain within the limits of the Cisalpine Republic they must be supplied out of the Cisalpine magazines.*

*IV. "Whenever the Cisalpine troops are marching out of their own country to join the French army, they shall be supplied out of the magazines of the French Republic."*

*BUONAPARTE.*

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*MADRID, Sept. 8.*

*It has been every where reported, and also published in the Gazettes, that a new Bull is soon to be issued by the Pope, relative to the monks. The principal articles of this bull are, 1st. That in future there shall be no more than one monastery or community of the same order in each city.—2d. That no monastic vows shall be taken by persons under 24 years of age. 4th That the monks shall not leave their convents unless for the purpose of preaching, or confessing, and shall be under the immediate direction of the bishops. 4th. That the number of monks in each convent shall be limited. 5th. That the revenue of each convent shall be fixed and the surplus shall be disposed of as the king shall think fit. 6th. That the monks shall be obliged to learn, practise, and teach some science art or trade.*

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VENICE, September 3.

A detachment of 3000 French troops were embarked here on the 5th inst. and set sail for Dalmatia where they are to garrison our islands, and the chief towns in the litoral districts, in order to prevent the further progress of the Austrians, who have hitherto only taken possession of Zaara and its dependencies. The French Venetian fleet which had sailed for Corfu, in July last, appeared on Wednesday quite in sight of the city, and disembarked immediately several thousand land troops, and a corps of Greek volunteers. The fleet has been reinforced at Corfu with eight French and four Venetian ships of the line and is now composed of 20 ships of the line, 17 frigates and a number of small armed vessels, making in all from 50 to 60 sail, besides the 8 ships now fitting and which are also ready for sea.—Report says that this fleet is destined to cover a descent upon the coast of Istria and Croatia, in case the negociations at Passeriano should be broke off. It is indeed possible that the fleet has been ordered to return from Corfu, and draw nearer to the Austrian coast, in order to intimidate the Emperor, and hasten the conclusion of a definitive peace, by the display of such a formidable naval force. But this fleet has certainly not been fitted out, to make an attack upon the Austrian coast, because our numerous gallies and bombships might in case of necessity be employed with more advantage in the shallow bays along the coast of Croatia. It is probable that the fleet after having taken on board the naval stores, statues &c. stipulated for in our treaty with France, will return to the Mediterranean in company with the ships now sitting here.

Our municipality has charged our minister at Constantinople to communicate to the Ottoman Porte the solemn protestations of the Venetian Republic against the invasion of Istria and a part of Venetian Dalmatia, by the Austrians. The Turkish ambassador at Paris has already delivered a note to the Executive Directory wherein he declares "that it was far from him to believe, that the General in chief Buonaparte had either tacitly or expressly consented to the seizure of Venetian Istria and Dalmatia by the Austrians, he was on the contrary convinced that the worthy General had felt great displeasure at the proceeding, because it was equally injurious to the interests of the Ottoman Porte and of the French Republic, &c.

Sept. 6.

Before the revolution there was not a spark of martial spirit to be discovered among the Venetians. They paid the Sclavanirns and other foreigners to fight their battles and defend the republic. But every thing assumes now a martial appearance, and even the boys from 12 to 14 years old are embodied, and called the hopeful legions, [legondi de buoni speranza.] Under the old government the arsenals were full of arms; yet no one was anxious to make use of them. The arsenals are now emptied, all the arms have been distributed among the people, and yet the general cry is still more arms. Upon particular request the general in chief has made a present of 3000 arms to the national guards of this city, which is completely organized, and amounts to 27,000 men.

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HANAU, Sept. 18.

The central administration of the Cisrhinians, has issued a proclamation directing that all the administrations and municipalities of the German provinces west of the Rhine, should be put on the same footing as the French. In another proclamation it ordains, that 50,000 men, national troops, should be raised without delay; 20,000 of these troops are to join the French armies in order to assist them if necessary it is said, in defending the glorious cause of liberty and the independence of the Cisrhinian people. The remaining 30,000 are destined to do duty in the cities and strong places, and if hostilities should recommence, to occupy the posts in the rear of the French army. Trees of Liberty bearing the Cisrhinian flag are planted in all the towns and villages on the left bank of the Rhine. Every inhabitis obliged to wear the Cisrhinian cockade, which is green blue and red.

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*PARIS, Sept. 18. 1797.*

Before general Moreau left Strasburg, he ordered several persons to be arrested whom he knew to keep a correspondence with the emigrants. All the members of the administration, but one, were displaced, and no body was suffered to pass off the bridge of Kehl, to or from the right bank of Rhine. Eighty deputies were arrested in the department of the Lower Rhine, and a much greater number took flight and hastened to the other side of the River, as soon as the reports of the defeat of the conspirators at Paris were whispered about. The General of division Moulins, who commands at Strasbourg, has taken the most energetic measures to purge the country from royalists.

Nobody questions the republicanism of General Moreau, but his long silence on the subject of the discovery of a correspondence between Conde and Pichegru is severely censured. The correspondence found in the Emigrant Klenghin's trunk, was in his hands since April last, and he with-held its contents from the government until September, and even then he communicated the secret only in confidence to one of his acquaintances in the person of the director Barthlemy, to whom his letter dated Strasbourg, Sept. 3 was directed. How different was the conduct of the general in chief of the army of Italy! The ci-devant Count d'Antraigues was about the middle of May arrested at Trieste, by general Bernadotte, who sent him immediately with his papers to Buonaparte's head quarters at Montbello. A copy of d'Antraigues conversation with Montgailliard certified at Montebello on the 24th May, by Berthier, was besides other interesting pieces safely delivered to the three faithful directors at the beginning of June. Buonaparte was a friend of Carnot, yet he abandoned him as soon as he discovered his connections with the enemies of his country; he sacrificed his personal feelings to the interest of the Republic and communicated the secrets of the conspirators, only to those three executive officers, whom he found worthy the confidence of a Republican.

The family of Lajollais mentioned in Moreau's letter as having facilitated Pichegru's correspondence with the agents of Louis XVIII, at Paris, has been found out here, and is now in prison. The ex-chief of brigade Bedouille, whom Pichegru frequently sent to Conde's head-quarters, has been arrested with a number of other royal agents at Besancon.

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Sept. 21.

General Reynier, chief of the etat-major of the army of Rhine and Moselle, arrived yesterday, with the remaining part of the letters and memorials found among the emigrant Klenghin's baggage. Every thing was quiet at Strasbourg when he left that place, the republican army was in the highest spirits, and no movement had taken place among the Austrian troops; their three camps are at the distance of from 20 to 30 leagues from the advanced posts in the Brisgaw.

Sept. 22,

Yesterday another transport of royalists was sent off under a strong escort. Transportation is unquestionably the best method to punish the apostles of royalty and force them in a manner to become useful to the Republic. The revenues of their estates are sent them to the place of their exile, and their property in France can be confiscated only in case of desertion from the place to which they are relegated. The latter clause is well calculated to secure them in their new settlement. Many of the exiles will endeavour to render their situation as comfortable as possible, and employ a part of their money to clear and fertilize the wilderness of Guyanna.

Sept. 23.

*CAMILLE JORDAN, deputy of the department of the Rhone, to all the citizens of his department.*

22 Fructidor, Sept. 7. 5th year.

MY fellow-citizens, a horrible crime has just been committed. Three Directors have erected the standard of rebellion against the National representation; They have caused the place in which our sittings are held to be invested by armed men; and have driven us forcibly from thence. Several Deputies are apprehended; a great number have betaken themselves to flight; they have no possible mode of communicating with each other; and the National Representation no longer exists. An handful of Deputies, the slaves of the Directors, deliberating with guns at their breasts, dare to still usurp the title. They have published the terrible revolutionary code, and have annulled the free and legal elections. They have determined on the transportation of fifty-two Representatives, among whom your deputies have the honour to be comprehended; and it is by thus overthrowing the Constitution, that they accuse us of conspiring against them, and place at the head of a ridiculous royalist conspiracy, *Pichegru*, the immortal defender of the Republic.

Paris contemplates, with a mournful silence, these crimes which it cannot repress. In a word, never has military despotism been displayed with greater impudence, amid a generous nation. Never has a greater crime of lese-nation disgraced the French revolution.

I consider it as my duty to confirm to you all these facts, of which you must have been informed by rumour. I deposit with you my protest, and that of the majority of the two Councils, against the violence by which we have been oppressed. Generous fellow-citizens, I know your hearts. Repress your indignation at the recital of this dreadful news. Calmly consider the situation in which you are placed. Let your energy be tempered by prudence. This is the only advice which I can give you from the retreat in which I am compelled to hide myself, and where I cherish the hope of being able to serve you better than on the desert shores of Guiana.

CAMILLE JORDAN.

P.S. I shall, without delay, address to you a faithful account of the events of the 17th and 18th. You will be able to judge for yourselves of the conduct of your Representatives and that of the Triumvirs.

September 26.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Buonaparte, commander in chief of the army of Italy, to the soldiers and citizens of the 8th military division.

"Soldiers and Citizens of the 8th Military Division,

"The executive directory has placed you under my command. This arduous task to me, will be useful to your tranquillity. I know the patriotism of the people of the southern departments. Men who are enemies to liberty have in vain attempted to mislead you. I am making arrangements to restore happiness and tranquillity to those beautiful countries.

"Republican patriots, return to your fire sides—Woe to that commune which shall not protect you—Woe to the constituted authorities which shall grant indulgence to crimes and assassinations. And you, generals, commandants of the places, officers, and soldiers, you are worthy of your brethren in arms in Italy. Protect the republicans, and do not suffer men covered with crimes, who have delivered Toulon to the English, and compelled us to sustain a long and painful siege, and who have in one day burnt thirteen ships of war, to return and make laws for you.

Municipal administrators, justices of peace, examine your consciences—Are you the friends of the republic and of national glory? Are you worthy of being the magistrates of a great nation? Cause the laws to be executed with precision, and know, that you shall be responsible for the blood shed under your eyes. We will be your assistants if you are true to the constitution and to liberty; but your enemies if you are only the agents of Louis XVIII. and of the cruel faction who are bought by foreign gold.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

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Our Lisle plenipotentiaries are on their return to Paris. Two Couriers are set off for the commanders in chief, with instructions to attack the enemy at every point.—*Bulletin de Paris.*

The festival of the foundation of the republic was celebrated the day before yesterday (Sept. 22) and surpassed, in magnificence, all those which have taken place since the federation of 1790. The numerous assemblage of citizens, the enthusiasm during the ceremony, the best order maintained amid upwards of 15,000 spectators who filled the field of Mars and the vast avenues leading to it, the civic songs, the dances, the cries of *live the Republic*, repeated on all sides, the acclamations with which the brilliant procession of the directory was welcomed on its passage, the fine appearance of the troops stationed on the ground as if to represent victory, and lastly, the general aspect of Paris on this glorious day, must have inspired every friend of liberty with joy and hope—*Redacteur*

Sept. 28.

The commader in chief of the army of the Sambre and Meuse.

"Citizens Directors,

"I wrote to you this morning in tears, in the midst of a family in affliction, and I could therefore give you no account of the circumstances which have deprived France of Gen. Hoche.

"The misfortunes which he experienced during his imprisonment under the reign of Robespierre, the extraordinary fatigues, which he took in the Department of the West, to pacify that country; the bad success of the expedition against Ireland, and the dangers which he ran by sea; the accusation brought against him in the National Tribune by the late conspirators; the ardor with which he attempted to overthrow them—all these circumstances combined, exhausted his strength, and about a month ago revived with alarming symptoms, a cold, and complaint of the breast, which he had already experienced at Brest, but which he

had too much neglected. All the assistance of art was ineffectual to save him.

"For seven or eight days, he experienced from time to time to time fits of suffocation, which passed off with exceeding difficulty and uncommon agony; the smallest motion produced these fits. Yesterday, about 10 in the evening, after having passed a tolerable calm day, and having even applied to some business, his sufferings were redoubled; a dreadful fit of suffocation took from him the use of his senses, and after six hours of indescribable agony he expired in my arms. His body will be opened to-morrow, in order to destroy the report in circulation, of his having been poisoned. On the day after to-morrow, he shall be sent from Wetzlaer with all due pomp, to be carried to Coblentz, where he will be interred by the side of Gen. Marceau in the Fort of Petersburgh.

"Health and Respect.

*COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.*

3 Vendemiaire, Sept. 24.

Malibrand said, "The hero, celebrated by so many exploits, by the battle of Weissembourg, the delivery of Landau, the success at Quiberon, the pacification of La-Vendee, and the last passage of the Rhine—Hoche, is no more. He whose heart is not rent with grief, is not a Frenchman. Weep, Soldiers of Liberty, weep, Republicans, over the death of this intrepid warrior." He concluded by moving that a funeral ceremony should be held in the capital, and in all the camps of the Republic,—Referred to a Committee.

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*GENERAL HOCHE,*

TO THE

*Directors of the Journal de Paris.*

Wetzlaer, 26th Thermidor, 5th year.

*General Hoche, to Citizen Dufresne St. Lion, Member of the Council of Five Hundred, and Reporter of the Commission of the Comptroller of the Treasury.*

Citizen, I read in No. 1682 of a Journal entitled, "The French Republican," that, giving an account of the abuse of power committed as you say by the Military Authorities, you have not scrupled to advance the following assertions:

"The General of the army of the Sambre and Meuse has laid a contribution of 3,725,000 livres, of which 219,400 only were paid into the coffers of the Paymaster of the Treasury; 736,600 livres have disappeared in the hands of the etat-major. The rest has been paid into the hands of a private agent, upon whom the general has given drafts to divers contractors."

I am that general whom you have dared to represent in the National Tribune not only as a man who has acted against the law, but also as a cheat who has defrauded his brother soldiers of the pay that is due to them, As such I ought to be punished.

Before you published my name, as you have done, was it not your duty to examine the facts? Before you traduced an entire etat-major who have fought for the Republic which you are beginning to serve, was it not your duty to inquire into the characters of my officers and myself? Have you been deceived, or are you a deceiver? Are you an agent of the faction that pursues every man who has behaved honorably at the head of the armies, or are you only the dupe of certain villains?

These questions you will undoubtedly answer. In the mean time here are the facts:

When I arrived at the army, the pay of the troops was several months in arrear.—An infinite number of expences were to be provided for, without which it was impossible to open the campaign. I provided for them with the funds of which I was then depository, and I organized the conquered country on the left bank of the Rhine in such a manner as to enable us to draw from thence our subsistence, and a part of our pay.

After signing the preliminaries of peace, the victorious army was on the banks of the Nidda and the Mein, in an indifferent country, already impoverished by the armies of the Belligerent powers, who had occupied it for upwards of six years. By an *arrete* of the 10th Floreal, I laid a contribution of 3,725,000 livres. But upon the representation of the inhabitants, who were obliged to feed the army, and repair a part of the cloathing and equipage of the soldiers whom the administration suffered to go naked, yes, Sir, absolutely naked, I remitted them a fifth part: therefore the sum of 2,980,000 livres remained to be levied.

I have few papers with me. I have never been able to get from the paymaster an exact account of what he had received.—However, I can prove, that down to the 30th Thermidor, there has been paid into the chest,

| | L. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| By the intermediary commission charged with the Administration of the country on the left bank of the Rhine, - - | 962,303 | 4 | 9 |
| That said commission has now at its disposal - | 100,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Of the contributions of the right Bank, - - | 1,778,659 | 5 | 11 |
| Drawn from the country in four months and a half, | 2,840,962 | 10 | 5 |

A sum of twelve hundred thousand livres remained therefore to be paid in.

I have the honor to ask you, whether you think that a contribution can be levied immediately, at a season when the harvest is still standing, in an impoverished country, and in many parts of which the inhabitants harrassed and ruined, have betaken themselves to flight.

You say that I have a private chest!—Where is it? Who is charged with it? Name him to me. You say that I have given drafts upon it to different contractors.—Name one of them; one to whom I have given a single crown. Can you be ignorant that the contractors were the men who cried loudest against my nomination to the ministry? Can you be ignorant that for these three months and a half past I have provided for the subsistence of 50,000 men on the right bank of the Rhine, without the delivery, I do not say of money, but of any bons to the contractors? And this is the reward of my economy! I have pursued knaves and stock-jobbers, and I am accused. Just God!

I would have given in my accounts to the War Minister, were it not for the persecution I have suffered on my journey to Paris. But now they are printing, and I intend giving them to the whole nation.

I expect from your candour an answer to the present letter, which I publish by means of the press. If the facts advanced by you are true, I ought to be prosecuted by the tribunals. If otherwise, you owe me a public reparation.

(Signed) L. HOCHE.

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LONDON, September 28.

The second Batavian national assembly, according to letters from Hague, dated the 15th instant, have not as yet been able to proceed to any business. Several of the members who served in the first assembly, and were elected to the second, have positively declined to act, or to subscribe to the declaration required. They say, that they are convinced, from experience, of the impossibility of forming, under the regulations prescribed, such a constitution as would be acceptable to the people of the United States, or conducive to their happiness.

September 30.

By the 6th article of the treaty of commerce between this country and America, it is agreed that in cases where our merchants cannot obtain just debts due to them, or compensation for loss or damage sustained in the ordinary course of justice, the United States will make full and complete compensation; but this provision is only to extend to such loss as has been occasioned by lawful impediments, and not to those caused by insolvency. A notice to this effect appeared in the London Gazette of the 12th inst.

It was not hitherto known that the French had contributed to the check which the English suffered at Teneriffe. We learn today that the good genius of our allies had thrown most *a propos* on their coasts for their defence 150 men of the great nation. This circumstance, as wonderful as it was unforeseen, very much served to increase the shame of the repulsed English; but that which, above all, added to the combinations of a destiny the most romantic is, that Drouet was there.—Le Republicain.

By a report of the minister of police to the directory, by them transmitted to the council of 500, the complete execution, without any exception of the law of the 12th Fructidor, relative to the condemned deputies and to the emigrants and priests in general, is represented as necessary to the repose of the republic.

Daunou is appointed by the institute national to pronounce a funeral oration in honor of general Hoche.

By a letter from an officer in the army of prince Charles of Austria, an extract of which is given in the *Annales Politiques*, it appears that the prince of Conde is no longer considered to be on good terms with the court of Vienna.

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# The Gazette.

*PHILADELPHIA,*

MONDAY EVENING, *NOVEMBER 27.*

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A great number of American vessels from Europe have been permitted to pass after examination by French privateers.

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A Gentleman of this City has received letters from Barcelona, dated in September, which inform that orders had been received there by the Consul from the French Government against capturing any more American vessels whose papers are regular.

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When Muir, Margarot, Skirving, Palmer, and other turbulent and restless demagogues, were transported to Botany Bay, by the British government, or rather by a decree of their fellow-citizens, after a candid trial, and most elaborate defence, the Jacobin presses caused the world to ring with complaints and criminations of what they declared to be a scandalous and tyrannical act: Nay, so greatly were they scandalized at this pretended abomination, that they have not to this day ceased to reprobate the act. Contrast this act of the British government with a recent occurrence in France *justified* by the same people, and despise their hypocrisy and falsehood.

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The commissioners appointed by the governor to carry into effect the law for alleviating the distress of the citizens of Philadelphia, and the suburbs thereof in consequence of the late calamity,

To the benevolent donors who came forward to give relief to our suffering fellow-citizens at one of those trying periods which seldom happen in any country.

It is to you that we conceive it our duty to address at this time; not only because it belongs to you to be acquainted with the appropriation of your money that was entrusted to us as your agents, but likewise to give vent to feelings of gratitude that are engraven on our minds, for the generous and spontaneous supplies deposited in our hands, at a moment when our thoughts were deeply engaged to find out ways and means to afford relief to about six thousand distressed men, women and children, who had become objects of our care, in consequence of having received support from the sum granted by the Legislature, which was entirely expended by the eighth of October: At this juncture we called on our fellow-citizens, and were answered with that nobleness of spirit which characterizes our country, by receiving in cash upwards of twenty thousand five hundred dollars, exclusive of three hundred and thirty five barrels, and sixty hundred, three quarters and fifteen pounds, in bags of wheat, rye, buck wheat, and indian meal; besides potatoes and sundry other kinds of provision: aided by the above, and assisted by a number of respectable inhabitants of the city, northern liberties, and Southwark; we were enabled to continue relieving, by weekly donations, above thirteen hundred persons, chiefly heads of families, oppressed by poverty, sickness and distress, and to give employment to about six hundred men on the roads; who if not provided for in that manner would, in all probability, have been, from dire necessity, compelled to descend to means injurious to themselves and to the community.

Thus have we endeavoured to explain to you, in some measure, the manner we expended your money entrusted to us until about the 18th inst. at which time an examination of our funds took place, and the balance found to be but two thousand dollars. After making appropriations for the purchase of five hundred cords of wood, and fifteen hundred bushels of potatoes, for the purpose of meeting the distresses of the poor in the more inclement season.

At this time we were called on by an association of young women of great respectability and known philanthropy, who have been for several winters employed in relieving without partiality the suffering poor particularly of their own sex; paying no regard to distance weather or situation; not doubting but it would meet with your approbation, and be as agreeable to you to be informed of their praise-worthy request, as it was to us by having it in our power to grant them five hundred dollars and ten barrels of flour, at a time when we had concluded to suspend the supplies as our fellow-citizens had returned home and employment was attainable; yet there might be numerous cases wherein this worthy female society might indulge themselves in visiting the mansions of distress and thereby give relief to many, whose situations would never have been otherwise known.

Although we have the above balance besides wood, potatoes, and flour, we fear it will be scarcely sufficient to meet the numerous wants of the inhabitants during the approaching winter.

Having been as brief as possible in giving you a detail of our proceedings, a more minute one we should be willing to afford by a conference with any persons who may feel themselves interested in the expenditure of the money, &c. entrusted to our care; or are desirous to obtain information for the purpose of improving by our experience, for the advantage of suffering humanity in future. For this purpose a reference to the minutes of our proceedings may be had at any time, on enquiring of the members.

Thankful we are that we have been aided by some, supplied by you, and directed by Providence to give comfort to the mourner, bread to the hungry, and consolation to the distressed widow and fatherless.

*Robert Wharton,* *Samuel Wheeler,*
*Edward Garrigues,* *John Wagner,*
*George Krebs,* *George Ingles,*
*John James,* *Robert M'Mullin,*
*Israel Israel,* *William Linnard.*
*Thomas Savery,*

*Commissioner's Office, Old Court House, Philadelphia, Nov. 24, 1797.*

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*For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.*

(Continued from our Gazette of 20th inst.)

MR. FENNO.

As an additional proof of the possibility of *vegetable exhalation producing a contagious fever* I may adduce the fact mentioned by Dr. Rogers in his account of the epidemics of Cork, of a malignant fever that swept away a great many of the students of Wadham College; produced "from the putrefaction of a vast quantity of cabbages thrown into a heap out of the several gardens near the college" Lancisi relates, that one end of Rome was nearly desolated by the effluvia of some rotten hemp, that lay in the neighborhood. "Fourteen men out of sixteen, perished by a malignant fever, a few years ago, at the island of Tortola, from the effluvia of some putrified potatoes which were taken out of the hold of a Liverpool vessel." The *effluvia* says Dr *Zimmerman* from a *little heap of flax*, has been known to occasion a malignant fever, which proved fatal to the family, in which it first began, and afterwards *spread its contagion* thro' a whole country." (Rush's works, vol. 3, p. 154.)

In the investigation which this subject underwent in the winter after the epidemic of 1793, some of the above facts were adduced to prove the point again contended for, and which is now corroborated by many additional ones. Drs. Currie and his coadjutor Cathrall however, answered them by observing "*none of the authorities were qualified to discern the connexion between cause and effect,*" but it is presumed that the respectable number of facts from authors of the first standing in medicine, before mentioned, will convince every one of the truth of the occasional contagious nature of diseases arising from marshy exhalations. It is true we see thousands of cases of remittents, and intermittents, in this country, which are not *contagious* but this no more proves the non-existence of contagion in them sometimes, than the freedom from disease after visiting a person ill with the late epidemic, proves it not to have been propagated in the same way. The truth upon this subject is, that it merely requires a *certain state of the air*, or of our own bodies, to make these fevers contagious or not. This *constitution of the atmosphere*, has been noticed by all the writers upon epidemics since Hippocrates; and is frequently mentioned by the accurate *Sydenham*. Dr *Lind*, (of Haslar) one of the most observing physicians of Great-Britain, has recorded the influence of the particular state of the air, in the production and continuance of remitting and intermitting fevers in the year 1765: they were not remarked to be propagated by contagion, and yet we have seen that the remitting fever he mentions to have prevailed at Cadiz, was highly contagious.

This constitution of the air does not *always* depend for its effect, upon the sensible qualities of heat, moisture, or dryness. It sometimes happens that these circumstances do not produce that change upon diseases, which it is well known, they commonly do; and hence the error into which many people are led, when on the appearance of an epidemic, they immediately try to refer it to the preceding, or existing state of the elements.

A medical gentleman of Hartford has recorded in Dr. Bayley's account of the "*Deck fever*" of New York in 1795; a remarkable proof of the noxious power of putrid vegetables, in exciting fever." Sometime in the month of September I was called to visit a young man about 18, in a family in the skirts of the town. He was violently attacked with most of the characteristic symptoms of the yellow fever as described by Rush. The next day a second was taken in the same manner, and on the morning of the third day three more were taken sick. This led me to suspect some particular cause. I searched for it in vain at that time. The next morning, on passing through the kitchen, I smelt something very offensive, which none of the family had noticed. On opening the cellar door, I found it proceeded from the cellar. Two persons went down to examine, and found in one corner of a small tight room, a quantity of *June cabbages*, on which the sun had shone about three hours in the day. They had rotted, and sunk down into a lump of putrefaction. They run a stick under them, and lifted them up, and there immediately issued such an intolerable stench, as obliged them instantly to leave the cellar. A vomiting was brought on at once which lasted nearly an hour. No other person in the family was taken afterwards; and those who were already seized, all recovered

"Here was the same disease, excited by the same cause which produces it elsewhere, and that cause detected. Why may we not suppose, that if this circumstance had taken place in a thickly inhabited neighborhood, prepared by predisposition, and aided by all those causes which generally exist during the hot season in populous places, that it would have spread with the same rapidity it did in New York or in Philadelphia?"—It may be answered, that the conjecture appears highly rational: The immediate removal of the noxious cause in the above instance, the thin state of population, and want of corresponding constitution of the air, favorable to the propagation of the contagious effluvia, were the causes to which the cessation of the fever in this family may be ascribed; but the production of this fever, shews the activity of the effluvia from putrid vegetables.

The identity of the autumnal remitting fever of all warm climates and seasons, with the fever generally denominated yellow, has already been shewn by quotations from the writings of physicians upon the diseases of the West Indies. Dr. Currie, in the year 1789, entertained the same idea, as appears by the following extract from his "Account of the *diseases of the United States*," p. 390. "The greater yellowness of the skin appears to be the *only circumstance* in which it (*yellow fever*) differs from the bilious remittents of hot climates, or *very hot seasons of any climate*. Dr. Lining himself, though he considers it as a species of pestilence, says the negroes were exempt from it, though exposed as much as the whites, and that those who were conveyed to the country with it, never communicated it to those with whom they had communication." But we find, during the late epidemic, very different sentiments entertained by Dr. C. In the Gazette of the United States, October 11 (letter to Mr. Wynkoop) he says, "If we compare its (yellow fever) leading and characteristic symptoms with those of the *bilious* remitting fever in its most equivocal and dangerous form, as well as with the observations of all the citizens that have written expressly on the subject, together with the causes which give rise to other contagious fevers, *no person acquainted with medical history, and qualified to discern the connexion between cause and effect*, can hesitate in believing that the disease *never has originated* in Philadelphia, nor *ever* can be occasioned by putrid vegetable effluvia; but is ALWAYS IMPORTED by vessels with sick persons or infected goods on board:" He adds that "the disease never was generated in *any other part* of the United States of America, but had always been introduced, when it did occur, by vessels from the West Indies, though the seasons had frequently been as hot and dry, and some more so, and the streets more replete with putrid vegetable matter than in 1793." Among other instances of its having been imported he adduced those mentioned by Dr. Lining in Charleston, in proof; and yet we find that he formerly believed Lining was mistaken as to the real source of these fevers; witness the following extract from "*The account of the diseases of the United States,*" above mentioned, p. 389: "Dr. *Lining* says, that the yellow-fever has been four times epidemical in Charleston, viz. in the autumn of 1732, 39, 45, 48; and as none of these were remarkable for extraordinary heat or rainy weather, he concludes, that it did *not take its origin* from any peculiarity of the climate or soil, but was imported from the West-Indies; and even asserts, that whenever the disease appeared, it was easily traced to some person who had lately arrived from the West-India islands, where it was epidemical." But from a comparison of the description which he gives of the symptoms of this fever, with that given by Dr. Chalmers, and particularly from the more recent observations of Dr. Hunter in the West-Indies, I am inclined to think Dr. Lining has fallen into a VERY GREAT ERROR *respecting* the *nature* and *cause* of *this disease*. The celebrated Lind, of Haslar hospital, appears to have fallen into a similar error, owing to the misrepresentation of facts by Dr. Wafren, and others. He has also recorded an account of the yellow-fever becoming epidemic in Philadelphia, in the year 1740, owing to some infected apparel of a gentleman who had died of it in Barbadoes. "These clothes, he says, being unluckily hung abroad to be aired, presently diffused the contagion of the same fever over that part of the town, and destroyed 200 persons. [This was another of the proofs lately adduced by Dr. C. in his letter to Mr. Wynkoop, of the disease being always imported.] "It is however at present generally known, (for it has been proved by the most accurate and unexceptionable observations,) that no infectious disease can be communicated without contact, or the near approach to the body of an infected person; or to the fomites or substances imbued with infectious matter or morbific miasmata."

Thus we find, in 1789, Dr. C. entertained sentiments which he now says, cannot be espoused by any "*qualified to discern the connexion between cause and effect;*" and the fact is, that the former were right, and the latter wrong. In consequence of the astonishing improvements that have been made in medicine, in the course of the last twenty years, it is no uncommon thing for medical gentlemen to renounce false theories, (except by some who suppose a diminution of dignity is effected by acknowledging the possibility of their having been *ever wrong*) but it is a novelty for physicians to *renounce truth and adopt error*; most men love to *advance in science*, but the above instances shew a disposition to *retrogade*, which is actually astonishing.

MEDICUS.

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*GAZETTE MARINE LIST.*

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

| ARRIVED | | DAYS |
|---|---|---|
| Ship Venus, | Waddel, | Bristol 62 |
| Brig Eliza, | Hastie, | Bourdeaux 66 |
| Neutrality, | King, | London 137 |
| Schr. Triton, | Myers, | Snowhill 5 |
| Fortitude, | Taylor, | New York 6 |
| Polly, | Pendleton, | Ditto 6 |
| Maria, | Burrows, | Ditto 6 |
| Kitty, | Smith, | Ditto 6 |
| Trimmer, | Duly, | N. Carolina 28 |
| Rambler, | White, | Ditto 14 |
| Sloop Favorite Packet, | Stevenson, | Charleston, S. C. 11 |
| Sylvia, | Maccey, | Nantucket 14 |
| Sally, | Nichols, | New-York 7 |

CLEARED.

Brig Abigail, Brown, Portsmouth
Schr. Lydia and Polly, Jenkins, Boston
Ann and Mary, Johnston, Alexandria
Sloop George, Geer, New York
Robert, Bright, Savannah
Dolphin, Holt, Georgia
Laura, Barker, Nantucket
Eliza, Barnard, Ditto

The Ship Birmingham Packet, Kilby, from Havre, and Barque Mars, Fowler, from St. Ubes, are arrived in the river.

The ship Roba & Betsey, Nimmo, from Bristol, blown out of the Delaware, is arrived at Norfolk, and will proceed to Philadelphia, to discharge her cargo.

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*New-York, Nov. 25.*

| ARRIVED. | | DAYS. |
|---|---|---|
| Ship Cleopatra, ——, | | Lisbon 95 |
| Caledonia, ——, | | Liverpool 84 |
| Bark Eliza, —— | | Africa |
| Brig Little George, | Howley, | New Orleans |

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## By this day's Mail.

BOSTON, November 20.

By capt. Grant, who arrived here yesterday in 41 days from Amsterdam, we have the means of of announcing, from the authority of the American consul resident in that city, that the three American commissioners, to the republic of France, had safely arrived at Paris—that they were received with every mark of respect and politeness—and that there was not the smallest doubt of their settling the misunderstanding between the two countries, to the satisfaction of the federal government.

Capt. Grant, from Amsterdam, informs, that the Dutch fleet consisting of 36 sail of vessels continue blockaded within the Texel by admiral Duncan, whose squadron by the reinforcements sent him then amounted to 37 sail.

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*Prices of American STOCKS in London, received by the latest arrivals.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 Per Cents, - - | 80 *a* 81 pr. ct. |
| 3 do. do. - - - - | 50 |
| Deferred, do. - - - | 56 |
| 5½ Per Cents, - - | 80 |
| Bank Shares, - - | 106 |

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*** "*A Subscriber*" in answer to "*Another Subscriber,*" and "*A lover of Laws and Freedom,*" will appear to-morrow.

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THE SHIP

COMMERCE,

Captain RICHARD WAISTCOAT,

From Liverpool is now discharging at Hamilton's wharf, near the Drawbridge, where owners of goods on freight, will please speedily to send their permits. Said vessel will directly after take in freight on very low terms for Boston. Apply to the captain, or to

*Isaac Harvey, jun.*

No. 5, South Water Street.

A few tons of stone, or sand ballast wanted.—Apply as above.

november 27 §tot.

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Chocolate and Mustard,

of a superior quality manufactured,

GINGER and Pepper, ground; shelled or pearl Barley; Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder; Taunton and Burton Ale; London Porter; red, Port and Lisbon Wine, suitable for exportation or home consumption.

The highest price given for Mustard-Seed.

*Also for sale,* A quantity of Bocking and common Baizes, a variety of colors; a bale of Fustians, Shawls, &c. for sale by

JOHN HAWORTH,

No. 98, fourth Front-street.

*nov* 27. m&th t.1J.

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LOST,

IN this City, on Sunday, 26th November, 1797, a red Morocco Pocket Book, containing 7 notes of hand to READ & PIERIE, as follows, viz.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| John Duffield's, for | 441 dollars, | 73 cents. |
| William M'Laws | 435 | 37 |
| George W y's, | 177 | 10 |
| John Doaks, | 11 | 90 |
| Edward Clayton's, | 60 | |
| Do. | 30 | |
| Do. | 27 | |

One 10 dollar Bank of Pennsylvania note—an order upon Walter Franklin, Esq. in favor of Charles Read, and sundry other papers that can be of no use but to the owners. Payment of the aforesaid notes of hand being stop'd, a reward of fifteen dollars shall be paid to the person or persons bringing said pocket book with the aforesaid contents to Read and Pierie, No. 65, Chesnut street and no questions asked.

november 27 *cod3t.

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Wants a place,

AS a Wet Nurse, a young woman, who can be well recommended. Inquire in Eleventh street, near Race-street. *nov.* 27.

*eod1w

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A Journeyman Hair-Dresser,

WHO is sober and steady, and understands his business, may have immediate employment, on application to GEORGE ABBOTT, No. 9, Chesnut-street. *nov.* 27.

eodtw1

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Mordecai Lewis,

*HAS FOR SALE,*

At his Store, No. 25, Great Dock-street,

250 bales of Bengal Goods

Containing Baftas
Cossas
Gurrahs
Moragugungees
Tookery
Check and Stripes
Bandano Handkerchiefs
Mamoody
Calicoes

11 boxes Irish Linens
1 do. Diapers
7 do. Umbrellas
20 canisters Java Sugar
78 bags black Pepper
116 do. East India Ginger
100 casks roll Brimstone
7 pipes Madeira Wine
57 casks Gin
A quantity of sheathing Copper and Nails.

October 20. 2aw3w

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Landing,

From on board the ship Edward, at Walnut-street Wharf,

London particular Madeira Wine,

of a superior quality, For Sale by the subscriber.

*Robert Andrews.*

november 3. 1otf

## Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inst. Tickets for Sale, in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Paterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

*november 15.* §

## From Marseilles.

THE CARGO

Of the Swedish barque Gustavus Adolphus, from Marseilles, consisting of the following articles, is discharging at Mr. Latimer's wharf, and for sale by the subscribers

BRANDY, well flavored, of 2, 3 & 4th proof
Claret, in hogsheads
Ditto, in cases
Frontigniac Wine, in cases of 30 bottles
Olive Oil, of a superior quality, in baskets of 6 and 12 bottles
Capers
Olives
Almonds
Dry Verdigrease
Writing Paper
Umbrellas (Silk) of 28, 30 and 32 inches
Taffeties
Long and short white Kid Gloves for Women
Silk Stockings
Handkerchiefs, in imitation of Madrass
Artificial Flowers and Garlands
Ostrich Feathers
Ribbons
Perfumery
Scented Hair-Powder and Pomatum
Manna in sorts
Cream Tartar.

BENJAMIN MORGAN & ROBERT ANDREWS.

September 27. eotf

## School Books and Stationary.

### W. YOUNG,

No. 52, Second-street, corner of Chesnut-street, HAS now ready for sale, a very large assortment of *English, French, Latin and Greek* SCHOOL BOOKS. *Also*, such elementary books on Science, as are generally read in the academies and colleges throughout the United States.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

Sheridan's Dictionary, the sixth edition, in one large vol. 8 vo. price 3 dols.
Ditto, large 12 mo. price 1 dol 75 cts.
Ditto, common, price 1 dol. 50 cts.

All sorts of drawing, packing, printing, and writing Paper; Bookbinder's Boards, Pasteboards, sheathing and blotting Papers; printed Blanks, blank Books, Wax, Wafers, and other articles, of the best quality, used in the counting house, or public office.

☞ Catalogues of a miscellaneous collection of BOOKS, with the price of each affixed, to be had by inquiring as above. Oct. 24.—3aw6w

## WALKER & KENNEDY,

*No. 73, South Front Street,*

HAVE FOR SALE,

100 Hogsheads of prime Georgia Tobacco,

ALSO,

50 Pipes of Bourdeaux Brandy,
10 Pipes of old Port Wine
Oct. 17. tawtf

## WINDOW GLASS,

Of Superior Quality, and cheaper than any other in the City—

*OF VARIOUS SIZES,*

From 8 by 6 to 10 by 14,

By the single Box or Quantity, may be had at the store of the Subscribers, corner of Arch and Front-street.

*James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.*

Philadelphia, June 9, 1797. 5tawmwstf

## THOMAS HERMAN LEUFFER,

North Fifth street, corner of North alley, No. 34,

HAS FOR SALE,

EXCELLENT red Bourdeaux Wine in casks and boxes, six years old
White Graves Wine in casks
Ticklenburgs
Russia Sail Cloths
Ravens Duck
Bag Linen
Hessians
Diaper and Table Cloth
Empty bags
Common German Cloth
An assortment of black coloured Ribbons
Fine German Laces
About twelve tons Russia clean Hemp
Clover Seed
Italian Soap, in small boxes, for family use
Window Glass Aug. 29—2aw

## For sale or to be let on ground-rent,

*A valuable Lot of Ground;*

SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

*Also, for Sale,*

### Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water-street, between Mulberry and Sassafras streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and continuing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

## This Day is Published,

BY Messr. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Booksellers,

Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents,

*Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-pressed,*

By John Thompson,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

## The Constitutions

Of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,

*Of South-Carolina,*

L. L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

February 6 mwf

## *French Circulating Library.*

JOSEPH E. G. M. De La GRANGE,

No. 112 Walnut-street,

INFORMS those who wish to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has just opened his LIBRARY, consisting of upwards of 1250 volumes, the best calculated to afford either useful instruction, or pleasure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be seen at every book-seller's in town.

N. B. All translations from and into the French, English and Spanish Languages, executed with accuracy and dispatch. 20tm nov. 15.

## LAW BOOKS,

Latest London and Dublin Editions.

*H. & P. RICE, Booksellers,*

No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market street,

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their spring importation, consisting of a variety of the latest and most approved Law Books, which added to those already on hand, forms the most extensive collection ever offered for sale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to sell Irish editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very lowest prices. The following are among the latest publications.

Vesey, jun'rs Reports in Chancery, 2 vols. Peake's Cases at Nisi Prius; Ridgeway's Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke; Floyer's Proctors Practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts; Barton's Treatise on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Personal Actions, 2 parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruise on Uses; modern Reports, 12 vols. London edition.

H. and P. RICE expect to receive by the first arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Durnford and East's Reports, the 2d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Loft, and a number of new publications.

June 26.

## The History of Pennsylvania,

BY ROBERT PROUD,

IS now in the press, and will be published, with all convenient expedition, by ZECHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed proposals, until the work is ready for the subscribers.

July 18. 2awtf

THIS DAY WAS PUBLISHED,

And for sale by *THOMAS DOBSON*, at the Stone House, No. 41, south Second street,

## EVENINGS at HOME;

OR, THE JUVENILE BUDGET OPENED,

Consisting of a variety of Miscellaneous Pieces for the instruction and amusement of YOUNG PERSONS—Six Volumes handsomely printed and bound up in two volumes, price Two Dollars.

The variety and excellence of these pieces are such, that the book needs only to be known to be universally esteemed one of the most valuable publications that can be put into the hands of young persons.

"Delightful task to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot,
To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind,
To breathe th' enlivening spirit, and to fix
The generous purpose in the glowing breast."

THOMSON.

August 24. mwf4w

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By *THOMAS DOBSON*, at the Stone House, No. 41, south Second street,

## Letters and Conversations,

Between several *Young Ladies*, on improving and interesting subjects.

Translated from the Dutch of *Madame de Cambon* with alterations and improvements,

*Printed on fine paper, and neatly bound,*

*Price one dollar.*

AMIDST the tide of modern Romances, painting tales of extraordinary distress, or of desperate or artful villainy, which "harrow up the soul," and which it would be for the honor of young ladies to be *ignorant* of, this little book comes forward to solicit notice, where, in a variety of incidents, not exceeding the bounds of *real life*, the *proper*, because *elegant* and *natural dignity* and *importance* of the *Female character* is exhibited in an interesting point of view, and presents examples of real and attainable excellence.

The publisher was so much pleased with the perusal, that he was persuaded he should do a pleasing service to the community by sending it into circulation. August 24—mw4w

*Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum Parchment and Paper.*

A FEW copies of the above act may be had at the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No. 179, Chesnut-street. July 19.

*Lancaster, Harrisburgh Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury*

## STAGES.

THE public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last, a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

*The printers in the United States are requested to insert the following Observations in their papers, by which the public will be served, as well as their obedient servant.*

B. LINCOLN, *Superintendant of Light-Houses, State of Massachusetts.*

BY order of the United States, a Light House has been erected at the Clay Ponds, on Cape Cod; the lamps in which are to be lighted on the 15th inst. The light house is erected on land elevated about 150 feet, which with the elevation of the Lantern makes the whole height 200 feet above high water mark. In order that this Light may be distinguished from the *Boston* and other Lights on our coast, an Eclipser is erected, which will revolve around the Lamps once in 80 seconds so that the light will be nearly excluded from the eye of the approaching mariner about thirty seconds, in one revolution of the eclipser. To render the benevolent designs of Congress as extensively useful as possible, the Marine Society in Boston, by a large Committee from their body, whose views have been seconded by others, have taken such distances and bearings as they thought necessary; which observations giving light and safety are added for the benefit of all interested—*and are as follows*——

Vessels outward bound, from Boston Light-house, and would wish to fall in with Cape-Cod the course is E. S. E. distance 15 leagues, thence 3 leagues to the Light house. When up with the Light-house and it bears S W 2 leagues distance, you then steer S S E which will carry you out of the south channel.

Vessels inward bound, and fall in with the back of Cape-Cod, bring the Light to bear S W 2 leagues distance, then you may steer WNW for Boston Light-House.

If you you would wish to go into Cape Cod harbor, you may keep the shore aboard about a mile distant, where you will have 10 fathoms water. There is a bar lies off the back of the Cape, about half a mile from the shore.

When up with Race-point, which is very bold, and about three leagues to the westward of the Light-house, and may be known by a number of fish houses on it, from 1 to 3 miles to the southward of Race-point, is what is called Herring Cove, where you may have good anchoring half a mile from the shore, the wind from E to N N E in 4 or even 3 fathom water.

If bound into Cape Cod harbor, your course from Race-point to Wood end, is S S E 6 miles distance, bring the light to bear E by N and run for it about two miles, you will then be clear of Wood end—then you must steer N E until the light bears E by S—then run N W for the harbor, until you have from 4 to 3 1-2 fathoms water, where you have good anchoring, the Light then will bear E by S 1-2 S 5 or 6 miles distance.

In running from the Race point to Wood End—after you pass the Black Land or Hummucks, you will come up with a low sandy beach, which forms the harbor; extending between 2 and 3 miles to Wood-end, which is difficult to be distinguished in the night—It is very bold—you will have 25 fathom water within half a mile of the shore.

In beating into Cape-Cod harbor, you must keep the eastern shore aboard, until you get into 5 fathom water. Stand no farther to the westward than to bring the light to bear E by S as there is a long spit of sand runs off from the western shore, which being very bold, you will have 11 fathom water within a stones throw of shore.

In case it blows so hard that you cannot beat in the harbor, you will have good anchoring without, from 10 to 15 fathom water.

Vessels in Boston bay and would wish to put away for Cape Cod harbor, must endeavor to fall in with the Race. If in the night, and you cannot see the land, you must bring the Light to bear E by N and run for it until you have soundings in 14 or 15 fathom water, then steer north east until the light bears E by S then run in N W for the harbor.

At full and change, it is high water off Race Point at 10 o'clock and 45 minutes. Vessels in leaving Cape Cod bound to Boston, should calculate the tide, as the flood sets strong to the south west.

JOHN FOSTER WILLIAMS, NATHANIEL GOODWIN, JOHN CRUFT, JOHN HILLS. } *Committee from the Marine Society*

THOMAS BARNARD, *A branch Pilot for the port of Boston*

SOLOMON COOK, ELIJAH NICKERSON, } *Residence at Provincetown Cape Cod*

At a Meeting of the Marine Society, held at Concert Hall, on Tuesday 7th Nov. 1797—the above Report of its Committee was read and approved and ordered to be published.

*By order of the Society,*

THOMAS DENNIE, *President.*
WILLIAM FURNESS, *Sec'ry.*

## City of Washington.

SCHEME

Of the Lottery, No. II,

*For the Improvement of the Federal City.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A magnificent dwelling-house 20,000 dollars, & cash 30,000, are | | 50,000 |
| 1 ditto 15,000 & cash | 25,000 | 40,000 |
| 1 ditto 15,000 & cash | 15,000 | 30,000 |
| 1 ditto 10,000 & cash | 10,000 | 20,000 |
| 1 ditto 5,000 & cash | 5,000 | 10,000 |
| 1 ditto 5,000 & cash | 5,000 | 10,000 |
| 1 cash prize of | | 10,000 |
| 2 do. 5,000 each, are | | 10,000 |
| 10 do. 1,000 | | 10,000 |
| 20 do. 500 | | 10,000 |
| 00 do. 100 | | 10,000 |
| 200 do. 50 | | 10,000 |
| 400 do. 25 | | 10,000 |
| 1,000 do. 20 | | 20,000 |
| 15,000 do. 10 | | 150,000 |

16,739 Prizes.
33,261 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars, 400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

*SAMUEL BLODGET.*

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry. mwf

## NOTICE.

THE partnership between JOHN INSTONE and JAMES BACON, under the firm of Instone and Bacon, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons who stand indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment of their respective accounts, to JOHN SKYRIN, on Landenburger's wharf, who is duly authorised to receive the same; and all persons having any demands against the said firm, are desired to bring in their accounts immediately to him for settlement.

*John Instone,*
*James Bacon.*

november 20. eodtf

*The Philadelphia, Alfson, and Tuckerton*

## MAIL STAGE.

THE *proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that they have established a Stage between Philadelphia, Alfson, Batsto, Hampton, Speedwell, and Martha Furnace, Wading River slitting mill, and the town of Tuckerton, in New-Jersey, to go once a week, and are provided with good horses, a comfortable carriage, and a careful driver, for the conveyance of the mail, passengers, and goods. The Stage will start every Thursday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. from Mr. Daniel Cooper's Ferry, and lodge that night at Joel Bodine's, at Longacoming; and on on Friday, at 6 o'clock, P. M. arrive at Caleb Evans's, inkeeper, in Tuckerton, distant from the city 54 miles, (from the Atlantic 6, and from the East Greising Plains 7 miles) where are good accommodations for travellers, and where are commodious and safe passage boats provided to convey passengers to Capt. William Warrington's house, on Tucker's Island, adjoining the Atlantic, where are good accommodations, and a convenient place to bathe; the sportsman who wishes to regale himself with fowling and fishing, may at this place be highly gratified, there being at almost every season of the year fowl and fish in abundance.—The Stage on its return, starts from the aforesaid C. Evans's in Tuckerton, every Tuesday, at 6 o'clock, A. M. breakfasts at John Bodine's, at Wading River Bridge, lodge that night at Longacoming, and at 1 o'clock, P. M. on Wednesday, arrive at the aforesaid Cooper's Ferry. It is presumed that no route of an equal distance will be less expensive, or furnish the traveller with a greater variety of amusement, as he will not only have a pleasant sail to the atlantic from Tuckerton, but have the curiosity of seeing on the road thither a number of capital furnaces and forges, and one slitting mill, in complete order, and at work; gentlemen, too, who are owners, or factors, of any of the aforesaid iron works, are solicited to encourage and support this stage (by which they can be so well accommodated) the continuance of which will much depend on their aid. The rates of passengers and baggage are as follows: For a passenger from the aforesaid Daniel Cooper's Ferry to Tuckerton, including 14 lb. of baggage, Two Dollars; for way passengers per mile, Four Cents—150 lb. of baggage equal to a passenger. Postage of letters, newspapers, &c. will be agreeably to law.*

*N. B. The mail crosses from the Old Ferry.*

*THOMAS WARDLE & Co.*

*Tuckerton, Sept. 28. Oct. 5.—2awtf*

## The Norfolk Mail STAGE.

THIS Stage starts from the GEORGE Tavern, at the corner of Second and Arch Streets, in Philadelphia, every *Tuesday, Thursday,* and *Saturday,* at 3 o'clock, in the morning; arrives at Dover the first day, at Snowhill the second day, at Northampton Court House the third day, and on the morning of the fourth day the passengers find a safe and comfortable packet to convey them to Norfolk.

A packet leaves Norfolk for Northampton ferry, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and the Stage starts from this ferry for Philadelphia, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday; puts up at Snow Hill the first night, at Dover the 2d night, and arrives in Philadelphia in the evening of the third day.

The distance on this route, between Philadelphia and Norfolk, is 80 miles less than on any stage route between those places.

Too much cannot be said in favor of the road, which is most excellent indeed. The proprietors willingly engage to return the whole fare to any passenger, who, after having performed this route, will say that he ever travelled in a stage for the same distance, so good a road in America.

August 11. drm. eotf.

## Erskine's View of the War.

*JUST PUBLISHED,*

By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.

No. 40 South Second street,

[Price 31 Cents]

*A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.*

By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.

May 15 §

## *STATE TRIALS.*

Sold by W. YOUNG, Bookseller, No. 52, South Second-street,

### The Pennsylvania State Trials,

CONtaining the impeachment, trial, and acquittal of Francis Hopkinson, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, and John Nicholson, Comptroller General—In one large 8 vo. vol. Price, in boards, 3 dollars.

W. YOUNG has for sale, a general assortment of Books. Also, Stationary, retail and by the package, well assorted, and entitled to the drawback if exported. July 7—

## For Sale,

*That well known place, called* VANDEGRIFT'S FERRY,

ON Neshaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tvern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice House. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subscriber,

MORDECAI LEWIS.

May 24. 3tawtf.

## COLUMBIA HOUSE

### Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §1mtsf

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

*Just Published,*

And to be had of Messrs. Dobson, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Booksellers in the city, price one dollar, twenty-five cents, in boards,

### New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.

June 20. *6t

*Philadelphia, Oct. 13.*

THE subscribers inform their friends and customers in town and country, that their stores are now open in the city, and others are daily opening, and that from the present appearance of the prevailing disorder have reason to hope, their friends may shortly come to the city with perfect safety. By several late arrivals, numbers have received fresh supplies of GOODS.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Robert Smith & Co.* | *P. W. Gallaudet & Co.* |
| *John Davis & Co.* | *Sitgreaves & French,* |
| *Neill & Smith,* | *George Dobson,* |
| *Wiltberger and Smith,* | *Thomas Ryerson,* |
| *Alex Brisland and Co.* | *T. R. Hardenberg.* |
| *Jacob Sperry and Co.* | *John Smith and Co.* |
| *Owen & Jona. Jones,* | *Thomas Orr,* |
| *Keppele & Zantzinger,* | *William Barker & Co.* |
| *Adam Zantzinger,* | *Thomas Armat & Son.* |
| *John Fries,* | *J. Miller, jun. and Co.* |
| *Benjamin & J. Johnson.* | |

Oct. 14

## POYNTELL'S

*Paper Hangings Manufactory,*

No. 70, Chesnut-street,

*Where he has for Sale,*

A VERY extensive stock, of every colour, and of the most approved patterns, suitable for every part of a house, with great variety of borders to suit.

—*ALSO*—

A handsome assortment of the most fashionable Silver Grounds London and Paris Papers, and very best plain Green and plain Blue,

With Pannel Papers and a rich variety of Borders.

November 1. eo6t

## Will be Landed,

From on board the ship Active, Capt. BLAIR, from Hamburgh,

20 bales white Russia clean Hemp
2 casks Clover Seed

For Sale by

*Thomas Herman Leuffer,*

North Fifth street, No. 34.

June 26. 6

## Imported in the ship MANCHESTER,

BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Master,

From Bourdeaux, and for sale by the subscriber, No. 11 Walnut Street.

Bourdeaux Brandy
Irish market claret in cases } Entitled to
Medoc wine, in do. } Drawback.
Sauterne, do. do.

*Thomas Murgatroyd.*

WHO HAS FOR SALE.

Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter casks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 bushels Liverpool salt.

Aug. 24. tut&stf.

## To be Sold at Public Vendue,

*(If not before disposed of at private sale)*

ON Friday, the first of December next, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Philadelphia, Forty Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty Nine acres of LAND, now or late in the County of Washington, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and on the waters of Fresh and Wheeling Creeks and Ten Mile Run.—These Lands are fertile and well timbered, and were patenteed early in 1787, except 3700 acres or thereabouts, which were patented in 1792. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, for the residue a credit of one, two and three months, will be given, on interest and good security.

October 6. 3awtS

## To be Sold at Public Vendue,

*(If not before disposed of at private sale)*

ON Friday, the first day of December, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Philadelphia, Twenty Six Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty acres of LAND, in the State of New-York, between the northern bounds of Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna, now, or late, in the townships of Hamden and Warren, and county of Montgomery. One fourth of the purchase money is to be paid at the time of sale; for the residue a credit of one, two, and three months will be given, on interest and good security.

October 6 3awtS

## PEALE'S MUSEUM.

THIS valuable repository of the works of Nature, so well calculated to delight the mind and enlarge the understanding, is opened daily, as usual. It stands in an airy and healthy situation, and free from the epidemic that at present afflicts the city; it may, therefore, be frequented with the greatest safety.

As an Amusement, the study of Nature is the most rational and pleasing: as a Science, the most sublime and instructive. It elevates the mind and expands the heart. They

"*Whom Nature's works can charm, with God himself*
"*Hold converse,*"

Many interesting additions have lately been made to this Museum: and the feathered tribe, containing a variety of the most rare and beautiful subjects, is now very advantageously arranged. Waxen Figures, of Men large as life (some of them casts from nature) are here dressed in their proper habits, and placed in attitudes characteristic of their respective nations. Here may be seen the North-American Savage, and the Savage of South-America—a laboring Chinese, and the Chinese Gentleman—the sooty African, and the Kamtschadale—with some Natives of the South Sea Islands. The immense variety and interesting diversity which this Museum offers to the view, may be seen but cannot be described with full effect.

☞ Price only 1-4th of a dollar.

Sept. 28. 1aw

*Davis's Law Book Store,*

*No. 319, High-Street.*

## GEORGE DAVIS,

BEING busied for some time past in preparations for removing into his present house, has been under the necessity of postponing until this day informing the gentlemen of the Bar generally thro' the United States, that his spring importation of law books is now arranged, and ready for sale, on terms that he trusts will entitle him to the like preference he has experienced for several years past.

Catalogues, combining the most varied collection ever imported into this country, are printed and will be delivered on application.

June 27. 20w

## Boston Glass Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glass is now commenced at the Glass House in Boston.

It is needless to say any thing of the excellent quality of the Boston Glass, as it is so well known throughout the United States to be in every respect greatly superior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any size commonly used; and may be constantly had by applying to CHARLES F. KUPFER, at the Glass House.

Orders from the distant States to be addressed to Mr. SAMUEL GORE, Court-street, Boston.

Boston, Sept 30, 1797 O 4—2aw6w

*Messrs. Timothy and Mason, Charleston; Messrs. Hodge and Boylan, Halifax, N. C. Messrs. Willis and O'Connor, Norfolk; Mr. Ellis Price, Alexandria; Messrs. Yundt and Brown, Baltimore; Mr. Hopkins, New-York; and Messrs. Hudson & Goodwin, Hartford; Mr. Seymour, Savannah; are requested to insert the above once a week 6 weeks. The accounts to be forwarded to the Editor.*